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THREE DOLLARS PER ANNUM,

True to his charge-he comes, the Herald of a noisy world; News from all nations, lumb'ring at his back."

IN ADVANCE

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LEXINGTON, KAY. THURSDAY MORNING APRIL 14, 1825.

VOL. XXXIX



[PUBLIC ACTS]

AN ACT to reduce into one the several Acts establishing and regulating the Post Office Depart-

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Repre sentatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That there be established, at the Seat of the Government of the United States, a General Post Office, under the direction of a Post Master General. The Postmaster General shall appoint two Assistants, and such Clerks as may benecessary for the performance of the business of his Office, and as are authorized by law; and shall procure, and cause to be kept, a seal for the said Office, which shall be affixed to commissions of Postmasters, and used to authenticate all transcripts and copies which may be required from the Department. He shall establish Post Offices, and appoint Postmasters, at all such places as shall appear to him expedient, on the post roads that are or may be, established by law. He shall give his Assistants, the Postmasters, and all other persons whom he shall employ, or who may be employed, in any of the departments, of the General Post Office, instructions relative to their duty. He shall provide for the carriage of the mail on all post roads that are, or may be established by law, and so often as he, having regard to the productiveness there of and other circumstances, shall think proper. He may direct the route of road, where there more than one, between places designated by law for a post road, which route shall be considered the post road. He shall obtain, from the Postmasters, their accounts and vouchers for their receipts and expenditures, once in three months, or oftener, with the balances thereon arising, in favour of the General Post Office. He shall pay all expenses which may arise in conducting the Post Office, and in the conveyance of the mail, and all other necessary expenses arising on the collection of the revenue, and management of the General Post Office. He shall prosecute offences against the Post Office Establishment. He shall, once in three months, render, to the Secretary of the Treasury, a quarterly account of all the receipts and expenditures in the said Department, to be adjusted and settled as other public accounts. He shall, also, superintend the business of the Department, in all the duties that are, or may be, assigned to it! Provided, That, in case of the death, resignation, or removal from office, of the Postmaster General all his duties shall be performed by the Senior Assistant, untila successor shall be appointed, and arrive at

the General Office, to perform the business, Sec. . And be it further enacted, That the Postmaster General, and all other persons employed in the General Post Office, or in the care, custody, or conveyance of the mail, shall previous to entering upon the duties assigned to them, or the entering upon the duties assigned to them, or the execution of their trusts, and before they shall be entitled to receive any emplument therefor, respectively take, and subscribe the following oath, or affirmation, before some magistrate, and cause a certificate thereof to be filed in the General Post-Office: "I, A. B. do swear or affirm, (as the case may be,) that I will faithfully perform all the duties required of me, and abstain from every thing forbidden by the laws in relation to the establishment of the Post Office and Post Roads within the United States." Every person who shall be, in any manner, employed in the care, custody, conveyance, or management of the mail, shall be subject to all pains penalties, and forfeitures, for violating the injunctions, or neglecting the duties, required of him by the laws relating to the establishment of the Post Office and Post Roads, whether such person shall have taken the oath or affirmation, above

prescribed or not. ec. 3. And be it further enacted, That it shall be the duty of the Postmaster General, upon the ap pointment of any Postmaster, to require, and take of such Postmaster, bond, with good and approved security, in such penalty as he may judge sufficient law) conveyed in the mail of the United States, conditioned for the faithful discharge of all the duties of such Postmaster, required by law, or which paper, conveyed not exceeding thirty miles, six the amount. may be required by any instruction, or general cents. Over thirty and not exceeding eighty, ten rate, for the government of the Department: Provided, however, That, if default shall be made by the Postmaster aforesaid, at any time, and the Postmaster General shall fail to institute suit against such Postmaster, and said securities, for two years from and after such default shall be made then, and in that case, the said securities shall not be held liable to the United States, nor shall suit

be instituted against them. Sec. 4. And be it further endcted, That the Postmaster General shall cause a mail to be carried from the nearest Post Office, on any established post road, to the Court House of any county which is now, or may hereafter be, established in any of the States or Territories of the United States, and which is without a mail; and the road on which such mail shall be transported, shall become a post road, and so continue, until the transportation thereon shall cease. It shall, also, be lawful for the Postmuster General to enter into contracts, for a term not exceeding four years, for extending the line of posts, and to authorize the persons, so contracting, as a compensation for their expenses, to receive, during the continuance of such contracts, at rates not exceeding those for like distances, established by this act, all the postage which shall arise on letters, new papers, magazines, pamphlets and packets conveyed by any such posts; and the roads, designated in such contracts, shall, during the continuance thereof, be deemed and considered as post roads, within the provision of this act: and a duplicate of every such contract shall, within sixty days after the execution thereof, be lodged in the office of the Comptroller of the Treasury of the

Sec. 5. And be it further enacted. That the Postmaster General be authorized to have the mail carried in any steam boat, or other vessel, which shall be used as a packet, in any of the waters of the United States, on such terms and conditions as shall be considered expedient: Provided, That he does not pay more than three cents for each letter, and more than one-half cent for each newspaper, con-

veyed in such mail. Sec. 6. And beit further enacted, That it shall be the duty of every master or manager of any

be in the night, all letters and packets addressed to, or destined for, such port or place, to the Postnaster there, for which he shall be entitled to receive, of such Postmaster, two cents for every letter or packet so delivered, unless the same shall be lars, and not exceeding four hundred dollars, twencarried or conveyed under a contract with the Post- ty-five per cent. naster General; and, if any master or manager of a steam-boat shall fail so to deliver any letter or land not exceeding two thousand four hundred dolpacket, which shall have been brought by him, lars, twenty per cent. or shall have been in his care, or within his power, he shall incur a penalty of thirty dollars for every such failure. And every person employed on board any steam boat, shall deliver every letter, and packet of letters, entrusted to such person, to the master or manager of such every letter, and packet of letters, entrusted to such person, to the master or manager of such every letter, and extended to the postmasters who may be employed in receiving and despatching foreign mails, whose compensation may be augmented, not exceeding twenty-fivedollars in one quarter; and exteam-boat, and before the said vessel shall touch | cepting to the postmasters at offices where the mail at any other port or place; and, for every failure or is regularly to arrive between the hours of nine o'neglect so to deliver, a penalty of ten dollars shall

be incurred for each letter or packet. Sec. 7. And be it further enacted, That no other than a free white person shall be employed in conveying the mail; and any contractor who shall employ, or permit, any other than a free white person to convey the mail, shall for every such offence, in-

cur a penalty of twenty dollars. Sec. 8. And be it further enacted, That. whenever it shall be made appear, to the satisfaction of the Postmaster General, that any road established, or which may hereafter be established as a post road. is obstructed by fences, gates, or bars, or other than those lawfully used on turnpike roads to collect their toll, and not kept in good repair, with proper bridges and ferries, where the same may be necessary, it shall be the duty of the Postmaster General to report the same to Congress, with such information as can be obtained, to enable Congress to establish some other road instead, in the same main direction.

Sec. 9. And be it further enacted, That, if any person shall knowingly & wilfully obstruct or retard the passage of the mail, or of any driver or carrier, or of any horse or carriage, carrying the same he shall, upon conviction, for every such offence, pay a fine not exceeding one hundred dollars; and if any ferryman shall, by wilful negligence, or refusal to transport the mail across any ferry, delay the same, he shall forfeit and pay, for every ten minutes that the same shall be so delayed, a sum Sec. 15. And be it further enacted, That every minutes that the same shall be so delayed, a sum

not exceeding ten dollars. Sec. 10. And be it further enacled, That it shall be the duty of the Postmaster General to give public notice, in one newspaper published at the seat of government of the United States, and in one or more of the newspapers published in the state or territory, where the contract is to be performed, for at least twelve weeks before entering into any contract for carrying the mail, that such contract is intended to be made, and the day on which it is to be concluded, describing the places from and to which such mail is to be conveyed, the time at which it is to be made up, and the day and hour at which it is to be delivered. He shall, moreover within ninety days after the making of any contract lodge a duplicate thereof, together with the propo sals which he shall have received respecting it, in

office of the Comptroller of the Treasury of the

entered into for a longer term than four years. Sec, 11. And be it further enacted, That every Postmaster shall keep an office, in which one o packet, to the person entitled to, or authorized to receive the same; and all letters brought, to any post office half an hour before the time of making up the mail at such office, shall be forwarded therein, except at such post offices where, in the opinion of the Postmaster General, it requires more time for making up the mail, and which he shall accordingly prescribe; but this shall, in no case, ex-

Sec. 12. And be it further enacted. That no fees or perquisites shall be received by any person employed in the General Post Office, on account of the duties to be performed by virtue of his appoint

Sec. 13. And be it further enacted, That the foland packets, (excepting such as are excepted by cents. Over eighty, and not exceeding one hundred and fifty, twelve and a half cents. Over one hundred and fifty, and not exceeding four hundred, | convey letters; nor shall any packet boat or other eighteen and three quarters of a cent. Over four-

hundred, twenty five cents. two pieces of paper, double those rates; and for every triple letter, or letter composed of three pie ces of paper, triple those rates; and for every packet composed of four or more pieces of paper or one or more other articles, and weighing one ounce avoirdupois, quadruple those rates; and in that proportion for all greater weights: Provided That no packet of letters, conveyed by the water mails, shall be charged with more than quadruple postage, unless the same shall contain more than four distinct letters. No postmaster shall receive to be conveyed by the mail, any packet which shall weigh more than three pounds; and the postage marked on any letter or packet, and charged in the post bill which may accompany the same, shall be ters, (and it shall be their duty to receive them, if conclusive evidence in favor of the postmaster who delivers the same, of the lawful postage thereon; unless such letter or packet shall be opened in the presence of the postmaster or his clerk. Every four folio pages, or eight quarto pages, or sixteen enter the same, and specify the number and rate or octavo, or twenty-four duodecimo pages, or pages less than that of a pamphlet size, or magazine, whatever be the size of the paper of which it is formed shall be considered a sheet, and the surplus pages of any pamplilet or magazine, shall also be considered a sheet; and the journals of the legislatures of the several states, not being bound, shall be liable

to the same postage as pamphlets. Any memorandum which shall be written on a newspaper, or other printed paper, pamphlet or magazine, and transmitted by mail, shall be charged with letter postage Provided, The publisher of a newspaper may send a printed or written notice or packet entrusted to such person as aforesaid, and to a subscriber, stating the amount due to his sub- which shall not contain any security for, or assuscription; which notice shall be attached to the margin of the newspaper, and the postmaster who delivers the paper shall charge for such notice the ame postage as for a newspaper.

Sec. 14. And be it further enacted, That the Postmaster General be, and he is hereby, authori- and aggravations of the offence. And if any person steam-boat, which shall pass from one port or place to allow to each Postmaster, such commission to another port or place in the United States, where a Post Office is established, to deliver within three quate to his services and expenses: Provided, That with which he or she shall be entrusted, or which

ours after his arrival, if in the day time, and with- | his commission shall not exceed the following sevin two hours after the next sunrise, if the arrival eral rates on the amount received in one quarter,

> On a sum not exceeding one hundred dollars, thirty per cent.

On any sum over and above the first four hundred

On any sum over and above the first two thou-

sand four hundred dollars, eight per cent. clock at night, and five o'clock in the morning, hose commission on the first hundred dollars collected in one quarter, may be increased to a sum not exceeding fifty per cent. The Postmaster General may allow to the postmasters, respectively, a commission of fifty per cent. on the moneys arising from the postage of newspapers, magazines, and pamphlets; and to the postmasters whose compensation shall not exceed five hundred dollars in one quarter, two cents for every free letter delivered out of the office, excepting such as are for the post master himself; and each postmaster, who shall be required to keep a register of the arrival and de parture of the mails, shall be allowed ten cents for may allow to the Postmaster at New Orleans, at the rate of eight hundred dollars a year, in addition to his ordinary commissions. The Postmaster General is hereby authorized to allow to the post-master of the City of Washington, in addition to the allowance made by this act, for postage collected, and for free letters received by him for delivery, a commission of five percent. on the amount of mails distributed at his office. Provided, nevertheless. That the whole annual emolument of the said postmaster, including the extra compensation of eight hundred dollars which is hereby allowed him, shall be subject to the restrictions imposed by the

letter or packet, brought into the United States, or carried from one port therein to another, in any private ship or vessel, shall be charged with six cents, ifdelivered at the post office where the same shall arrive; and if destined to be conveyed by post to any place, with two cents added to the ordina-

ry rates of postage. Sec. 16. And be it further enacted, That, if any postmaster or other person, authorized by the Post-master General to receive the postage of letters, shall fraudulently demand, or receive any rate of postage, or gratuity, or reward, other than is provided by this act, for the postage of letters, or packets, on conviction thereof, he shall forfeit for every such offence one hundred dollars.

Sec. 17. And be it further enacted, That no ship or vessel, arriving at any port within the U. States where a post office is established, shall be permit-United States: Provided That no contract shall be entered into for a longer term than four years. ted to report, make entry, or break bulk, until the unaster or commander shall have delivered to the postmaster all letters directed to any persoa or persons within the United States, or the territories thereof, which, under his care or within his power; an oath or affirmation, purporting that he has delivered all such letters, except as aforesaid; and if any shall break bulk before he shall have complied with the requirements of this act, every such offender shall, on conviction thereof, forfeit for every such offence a sum not exceeding one hundred dollars.

Sec. 18. And be it further enacted, That the postmaster to whom such letters may be delivered, shall pay the master or commander or other person delivering the same, except the commanders of foreign packets, two cents for each letter or packet, and shall obtain from the person delivering the same, a certificate specifying the number of letters and packets, with the name of the ship or vessel, lowing rates of postage be charged upon all letters and the place from whence she last sailed; which certificate together with a receipt for the money, shall be, with his quarterly accounts, transmitted to secrets: or shall secrete, embezzle, or destroy. the Postmaster General, who shall credit him with any such mail, letter, or packet, such offender,

stage or other vehicle, which regularly performs trips on a post road, or on a road parallel to it, shall vessel, which regularly plies on a water declared to be a post road, except such as relate to some And for every double letter, or letter composed of part of the cargo. For the violation of this proor vessel, shall incur the penalty of fifty dollars. And the person who has charge of such carriage, or other vehicle or vessel, may be prosecuted under this section, and the property in his charge may be levied on and sold, in satisfaction of the penalty and costs of suit: Provided, That it shall be lawful

for any one to send letters by special messenger. Sec. 20 And be it further enacted, That the Deputy Postmaster, and other agents of the Postmaster General, shall duly account, and answer to him for all way letters which shall come to their hands; and for this purpose, the post riders, and other carriers of the mail, receiving any way letpresented more than one mile from a post office,) shall deliver the same, together with the postage, if paid, at the first post office to which they shall afterwards arrive; where the postmaster shall duly rates, in the post bill, adding to the rate of each way letter, one cent; which shall be paid by the postmaster to the mail carrier from whom such way

letters shall be received. Sec. 21. And be it further enacted, That if any person employed in any of the departments of the Post Office establishment, shall unlawfully detain. delay, or open, any letter, packet, bag, or mail of letters, with which he shall be entrusted, or which shall have come to his possession, and which are intended to be conveyed by post; or, if any such person shall secrete, embezzle, or destroy, any letter rance relating to, money, as hereinafter described, every such offender, being thereof duly convicted, shall for every such offence be fined not exceeding three hundred dollars, or imprisoned not exceding six months, or both, according to the circumstances

tended to be conveyed by post, containing any bank note, or bank post bill, bill of exchange, warrant of the Treasury of the United States, note of assignment of stock in the funds, letters of attorney for receiving annuities or dividends, or for selling stock in the funds, or for receiving the interest thereof, or any letter of credit or note for, or relating to ayment of moneys, or any bond or warrant, draft oill, or promisory note, covenant, contract or areement whatsoever, for or relating to the payment fmoney, or the delivery of any article of value, r the performance of any act, matter or thing, or iny receipt, release, acquittance or discharge of, or from, any debt, covenant, or demand, or any part thereof; or any copy of any record of any judgnent, or decree, in any court of law, or chancery or any execution which may have issued thereon or any copy of any other record, or any other arti-cle of value, or any writing respecting the same; or if any such person employed as aforesaid, shall steal, or take any of the same out of any letter, packet, bag or mail of letters, that shall come to his or her possession, such person shall, on conviction for any such offence, be imprisoned not less than ten years, nor exceeding twenty one years: and if any p who shall have taken charge of the mails of the Uni ted States, shall quit or desert the same before such person delivers it into the Post Office kept at the termination of the route, or some known mail carrier, or agent of the General Post Office, au thorised to receive the same, every such person so offending, shall forfeit and pay a sum not exceeding each monthly return which he makes thereof to the five hundred dollars for every such offence; and i General Post Office. The Postmaster General any person concerned in carrying the mail of the United States, shall collect, receive or carry any letter, or packet, or shall cause or procure the same to be done, contrary to this act, every sucl offender shall forfeit and pay, for every such of fence, a sum not exceeding fifty dollars. Sec. 22. And be it further enacted, That i

any person shall rob any carrier of the mail of the United States, or other person trusted therewith, of such mail, or of part thereof, such of fender or offenders shall, on conviction, be imprisoned not less than five years nor exceeding ten years; and, if convicted a second time of like offence, he or they shall suffer death; or, if in effecting such robbery of the mail, the first time, the offender shall wound the person having custody thereof, or put his life in jeopardy, by the use of dangerous weapons, such offender or offenders shall suffer death. And if any person shall attempt to rob the mail of the United States, by assaulting the person having custody thersof, shooting at him, or his horse or mule, or threatening him with dangerous weapons, and the robbery is not effected, every such offender, on conviction thereof, shall be punished by imprisonment, not less than two years, nor exceeding ten years. And, if any person shall steal the mail, or shall steal or take from, or out of, any mail, or from, or out of, any Post Office, any letter or packet; or if any person shall take the mail, or any letter or packet therefrom, or from any Post Office, whether with or without the consent of the person having custody thereof, and shall open, embezzle, or destroy, any such mail, letter, or packet, the same containing any article of value, or evidence of any debt, due, demand. right or claim, or any release, receipt, acquittance, or discharge, or any other article, paper, or thing, mentioned and described in the twenty first section of this act; or, if any person shall by fraud or deception, obtain from any person having custody thereof, any mail, letter, or pack commander or master of any such ship or vessel let, containing any article of value, or evidence thereof, or either of the writings referred to, or next above mentioned, such offender or offenders, on conviction thereof, shall be imprisoned not less than two, nor exceeding ten, years. And if any person shall take any letter, or packet, not containing any article of value, or evidence thereof, out of a post office, or shall open any letter, or packet, which shall have been in post office, or in custody of a mail carrier, before it shall have been delivered to the person to whom it is directed, with a design to obstruct the correspondence, to pry into another's business or upon conviction, shall pay for every such of-Sec. 19 And be it further enacted, That no tence, a sum not exceeding five hundred dollars, and be imprisoned, not exceding twelve

months. Sec. 23. And be it further enacted, That if any person shall rip, cut, tear, burn, or otherwise in jure, any valise, portmanteau, or other bag, used der the authority of the Postmaster General, or any person in whom his powers are vested, in a conveyance of any mail, letter, packet, or newsportmanteau, or bag, with an intent to rob, or steal any mail, letter, packet, newspaper, or pamphlet, or to render either of the same insecure, every such offender, upon conviction, shall for every such offence, pay a sum not less than one hundred dollars, nor exceeding five hundred dollars, or be imprisoned, not less than one year, nor exceeding three years, at the discretion of the court before whom such conviction is had.

Sec. 24. And be it further anacted, That evethis act, shall procure, and advise, or assist, in to the provision of this act.

person who shall be imprisoned by a judgment et of newspapers, or shall embezzle or destroy during the period of such imprisonment.

list of all the letters remaining in their respec- lobour during the period of such imprisonment.

shall have come to his or her possession and are in- tive offices, or, instead thereof, shall make out a number of such lists, and cause them to be posted at such public places in their vicinity, as shall appear to them best adapted for the infor mation of the parties concerned; and, at the expiration of the next three months, shall send such of the said letters as then remain on hand, as dead letters, to the General Post Office, where the same shall be opened and inspected; and if any valuable papers or matters of consequence, shall be found therein, it shall be the duty of the Postmaster General to return such letter to the writer thereof, or cause a descriptive list thereof to be inserted in one of the newspapers published at the place most convenient to the supposed residence of the owner, if within the United States; and such letter, and the contents, shall be preserved, to be delivered to the person to whom the same shall be addressed, upon payment of the postage and the expense of publication. And if such letter contain money, the Postmaster General may appropriate it to the use of the Department, keeping an account thereof, and the amount shall be paid by the Department to the rightful claimant so soon as he shall

> Sec. 27, And be it further enacted. That letters & packets to & from the following officers of the United States shall be received and conveyed by post, free of postage. Each Postmaster, provided each of his letters or packets shall not exceed half an ounce in weight; each member of the Senate and each member and delegate of the House of Representatives of the Congress of the United States, the Secretary of the Senate and clerk of the House of Representatives, provided each letter or packet. (except documents printed by the order of either House of Congress) shall not exceed two cunces in weight, and during their actual attendance in any Session of Congress, and sixty days before and after uch session; and in case of excess of weight, hat excess alone shall be paid for; the President of the United States, Vice President, the Secre. lary of State, of the Treasury, of War, of the Navy, Attorney General, Postmaster General, and assistant Postmaster General, the Comptrollers of the Treasury, Auditors. Register, Treasurer, and Commissioner of the General Land Office and such individual who shall have been or may hereafter be, President of the United States, and each may receive newspapers by post, free of postage: Provided. That Postmasers shall not receive, free of postage, more than one daily newspaper, each, or what is equivoent thereto; nor shall members of the Senate, or flouse of Representatives, the Clerk of the House, or Secretary of the Senate, receive newspapers, free of postage, after their privilege of franking shall cease.

> Sec. 28. And be it further enacted, That, if any person shall frank any letter or letters, other han those written by himself, or by his order, on the business of his office, he shall, on convic tion thereof, pay a fine of tendollars, and it shall be the especial duty of Postmasters to prosecute for said offence: Provided, That the Secretary of the Treasury, Secretary of State, Secretary of War, Secretary of the Navy, and Postn General, may frank letters or packets on official business, prepared in any other public office, in the absence of the principal thereof. And if any person having the right to receive his letters free of postage, shall receive, enclosed to him any letter or packet addressed to a person not having that right, it shall be his duty to return the same to the p st office, marking thereon the place from whence it came, that it may be charged with postage. And if any person shall counterfeit the hand-writing or frank of any person or cause the same to be done, in order to avoid the payment of postage, each person, so offenling, shall pay for every such offence, five hun-

> Sec. 29. And be it further enacted, That every printer of newspapers may send one newspaper to each and every other printer of newspapers within the United States, free of postage, under such regulations as the Postmaster General shall provide.

Sec. 30. And be it further enacted. That all newspapers conveyed in the mail, shall be under vision, the owner of the carriage, or other vehicle, or designed to be used, by any person acting untage of one cent each, for any distance more than one hundred miles, and one and a half cents for any greater distance: Provided That the postage paper, or pamphlet, or shall draw or break any of a single newspaper from any one place to staple, or loosen any part of any lock, chain, or another, in the same state shall not exceede one strap, attached, or belonging to any such valice, cent, and the Postmaster general shall require those who receive newspapers by post, to pay always the amount of one quarters postage in advance; and should the publisher of any newspaper, after being three months, previously noti. fied that his paper is not taken out of the office, to which it is sent for delivery, continue to forward such paper in the mail, the postmaster to whose office such paper is sent may dispose of the same for the postage unless the publisher shall pay it. If any person employed in any dery person, who, from and after the passage of partment of the post office, shall improperly detaiu, delay, embezzle, or destroy any newspaper the doing or perpetration of any of the acts or or shall permit any person to do the like, or crimes by this act forbidden, shall be subject to shall open or permit any person to open, any the same penalties and punishments as the per- mail, or packet of newspapers not directed to the sons are subject to, who shall actually do or per- office where he is employed, such offender shall petrate any of the said acts or crimes, according on conviction thereof, forfeit a sum not exceeding fifty dollars, for every such offence. And Sec: 25. And be it further enacted, That every if any other person shall open any mail or packof court, under and by virtue of the twenty-first, the same, not being directed to such person, or twenty-second, twenty-third, or twenty-fourth not being authorised to receive or open the same sections of this act, shall be kept at hard labor such offender shall, on conviction thereof, pay a sum not exceeding twenty dollars, for every Sec. 26. And be it further enacted, That the such offence. And if any person shall take, or Postmaster shall, respectively, publish, at the ex- steal, any packet, bag, or mail of newspapers, piration of every three months, or oftener, when from, or out of any post office, or from any perthe Postmaster General shall so direct, in one of son having custody thereof, such person shall, on the newspapers published at or nearest the place conviction, be imprisoned, not exceeding three of his residence, for three successive weeks, a months, for every such offence, to be kept at hard

or other thing, or any memorandum in writing Hanewariber pamphlet, or magazine, or in a package of newspapers, pamphlets, or magazines or make any writing or memorandum thereon. which he shall have delivered into any post office, or to any person for that purpose, in order dollars for every such offence; and the letter,

Anes, and pamphlets, other than those conveyed tion against the property of the defendant. in the mail; Provided, That no preference shall be the duty of the Postmaster General to report, be given to the publisher of one newspaper over annually, to Congress, every post road which shall be the duty of the Postmaster General to report, annually, to Congress, every post road which shall be more will admit of it, such magazines and pamphlets the mail on the same. cent a sheet, for any distance not exceeding one

greater distance. Postmaster, or other person authorised to recause a suit to be commenced against the person or persons so neglecting or refusing. That ever the annual emoluments of any Postmaster, af-Ge eral for the recovery of balances or debts be retofore made.

Sec. 3. And be it further enacted, That no addie from Postmasters or contractors; and, also ditional allowancesball be made, by the Postmaster fice, shall be admitted as evidence.

the postages which shall have arisen at the same to be aboved therefor. office in any equal portion of time previous or Sec. 44. And be it further enacted, That any persubsequent thereto; or, in case no account shall son or persons, who shall hereafter make any proand for which the securities shall be liable.

der this act, shall be one half for the use of the person or persons informing and prosecuting for other moneys of the Department.

make provision, where it may be necessary, for the receipt of all letters and packets intended to its reception, a postage of one cent, which shall the post office.

Sec. 35. And be it further enacted, That the postmasters, postriders, and drivers of the mail

the postmaster General shall direct, for the delivery of letters in the places, respectively, where to affect, or extend to, any offence committed a- islative interposition or authorize their removal. such post offices are established; and, for the delivery of each such letter, the letter carrier to be repealed; but the same shall be prosecuted. shall be delivered to such letter carrier for delivery, addressed to any person who shall have but all such offences crimes, debts, duties, demands lodged at the post office a written request that determined, and executed, according to the presthe letters shall be detained in the office. And, ent laws in force, as though this act had not passed for any letter ledged at any post office, not to be nor shall it affect any appointments to office made carried by post, but to be delivered at the place | under the laws here y repealed. where it is so lodged, the postmaster shall receive one cent of the person to whom it shall be

Sec. 37. And be it further enacted, That all causes of action arising under this act, may be sued, and all offenders against this act, may be prosecuted, before the justices of the peace, magis rates, or other judicial courts of the several states, and of the several territories of the United States, they having competent jurisdiction, by the laws of such states or territories, to the trial of claims and demands of as great value, and of the presecutions, where the pumshments are off, Lex Feb. 24 1825-8-1f.

las great extent; and such justices, magistrates. If atte person shallenelose or conceal any letter or judiciary, shall take cognizance thereof, and proceed to judgment and execution, as in other

cases. Sec. 33. And be it further enacted, That, in all ails or causes arising under this act, the court shall proceed to trial, and render judgment the first term after such suit shall be commenced that the same may be carried by post, free of Provided, always, That, whenever service of the letter postage, he shall forfeit the sum of five process shall not have been made twenty days at least previous to the return day of such term, newspaper, pickage, memorandum, or other the defendant shall be entitled to one continuthing shall not be delivered to the person to ance, if the court, on the statement of such dewhom it is directed, until the amount of single lendant, shall judge it expedient: Provided, also, not strange then that they should deny the application of this acknowledged principle to the application of the acknowledged principle acknowledged the package is composed. No newspapers shall affidavit that he has claim against the General dare not deny its existence in the constitution, because there are incompetent persons among them be received by the Postmasters, to be conveyed Post Office, not allowed by the Postmaster Gen- dare not deny its existence in the constituby post, unless they are sufficiently dried, and enby post, unless they are sufficiently dried, and enthe regulations of the Post Office, and shall speclosed in proper wrappers, on which, besides the directions, shall be noted the number of pa- cify such claim in the affidavit, and that he could supposed incongruity and pers which are enclosed for subscribers, and the not be prepared for the trial at such term, for volved in the admitted doctrine to prove the unconnumber for printers; Provided, that the number, want of evidence, the court, in such case, being stitutionality of a law, which has applied it to anneed not be endorsed, if the publisher shall satisfied in those respects, may grant a continuagree to furnish the postmaster, at the close of each quarter, a certified statement of the numeach quarter, a certified statement of the num-ber of papers sent in the mail, chargeable with charge from imprisonment any person confined Legislation, which ascribes to every succeeding The Postmaster General, in any contract he in behalf of the Department: Provided, It be mer Legislatures, they might then exempt their may enter into for the conveyance of the mail, made to appear that the defendant has no promay authorise the person with whom such contract is to be made, to carry newspapers maga- such release shall not bar a subsequent execu-

that of another, in the same place. When the lot, after the second year from its establishment. mo le of conveyance, and the size of the mail, have produced one third of the expense of carrying

as are published periodically, may be transpor- Sec. 40. And be it further enacted, That the Adted in the mail, to subscribers, at one and a half jutant General of the militia of each state and territory shall have right to receive, by mail, free of hun ire emiles, and two and a half cents for any General thereof, and to transmit to said Generals, greater distance. And such magazines and pam- any letter or packet, relating solely to the militia phlets as are not published periodically, if sent of such state or territory: Provided, always, That in the mail, shall be charged with a postage of every such officer, before he delivers any such letfour cents on each sheet, for any distance not ex- ters or package for transmission, shall, in his own ceeding one hundred miles, and six cents for any proper hand writing, on the outside thereof, endorse the nature of the papers enclosed, and there-Sec. 31 And be it further enacted, That, if any ly fornish the Post master of the office. where he shall deposite the same, with a specimen ceive the postage of letters and packets, shall of his signature. And, if any such officer shall neglect or refuse to render his accounts, and pay frank any letter or package, in which shall be con over to the Postmaster General the balance by tained any thing relative to any subject, other than him due, at the end of every three months, it of the militia of such state or territory, every of-

be instituted in the name of "Postmaster General him to be accounted for in the same manner as oth-

evidence in all suits brought by the Postmaster That this section shall not interfere with contracts selves, if such a sanction is worth any thing

certified comes of the quarterly accounts of Post-General, to the contractor or carrier of any mail, misters; or, if lo ged in the Treasury, copies, on any route, over or beyond the amount stipulated contract by fae Register, under the seal of his of in the contract entered into for the transportation of the mail on such route, unless additional service 32. And be it further enacted, That, if shall be required; and then no additional compensas.

Legislature. Something has already been said in any Posimaster shall neglect to render his thoushall be allowed to exceed the exact proporaccounts for one month after the time, and in the tion of the original amount to the additional duties form and manner prescribed by law, and by the such cases, within thirty days thereafter, transmit Postmister General's instructions, conformable to the First Comptroller of the reasury an account therewith, he shall forfeit double the value of of such additional services, and the compensation

have been rendered at the time of trial of such posal, in writing, to carry or transport the mail upon any route or routes, which may be advertised to be let, and such person or persons shall be deterbond against the Postmaster and his securities, such person or persons shall fail or refuse to enter into an obligation, with good and sufficient security that the Legislature may repeal the former law es-Sec. 33 And be it further enacted, That all to perform such contract within the time tablishing the court, saving always their three fapecuniary penalties and forfeitures, incurred un- required by the Postmaster General, in such advertisement, such person or persons shall forfeit and pay so much money as shall be the difference between the amount contained in such proposal, and the same, and the other half to the use of the the amount the Postmaster General shall have to United States, and shall be paid over to the Post- pay for the same transportation of the mail on such master General, and accounted for by him as route or routes, which sum may be recovered by the Postmaster General in an action on the case.

Sec. 34. And be it further enacted, That it Sec. 45. And be it further enacted, That, if any troul it! The representatives of the people scornshall be lawful for the Postmaster General to person shall buy, receive, or conceal, or aid in ed to impose this humiliation on the ex-judges, albuying, receiving, or concealing, any article men- though eagerly solicited by their great friends in thought in the twenty-first section of this act know- the Legislature and as ardently desired by thembe conveyed by any ship or vessel beyond sea, from the mail of the United States, or out of any the proposal sprong from fraud in part, in part from or from any port in the United States to another post office, or from any person having the custody meaner motives, and they would not add to the port therein: and the letters so received shall be of the mail, or the letters sent or to be sent therein; public odium, already incurred by the court, the formed into a mail, sealed up, and directed to the or if any person shall be accessory after the feet to Postmaster of the port to which such ship or ves any robbery of the carrier of the mail of the United | judicial department a body of magistracy, which be for the use of the postmasters respectively confined to hard labor for any time not exceeding

serving on juries, or any fine or penalty for neglect thereof.

Sec. 36. And be it further enacted, That letter carriers shall be employed at such post offices as That nothing herein contained shall be construed gainst the laws, now in force, intended by this act deet, or demand due to or from the Department; ruin which those errors might bring down on the charms for the truly military veteran-that his anx and contracts, shall be held in force, and adjudged,

> H. CLAY, Speaker of the House of Representatives. JOHN GAILLARD, President of the Senate, pro tempore. Washington, Feb. 5, 1825: Approved JAMES MONROE.

J.M. PIKE.

BANK STOCK. Please apply at his LOTTE Y & TXCHANGE OFFICE.

Communications.

LA FAIETTE No. 5 .- TO THE PEOPLE

[CONTINUED.] Upon whatever reason these distinctions were ad tion and admit its practical results in regard in jail, on any judgment in a civil case, obtained | Legislature the power of repealing the acts of for sentatives of the people. But instead of this they endeavour by construction and argument to defeat doctrine which they have before acknowledged. and do not attempt to prove that there is any reason for or that there actually exists an exception from t in favor of the appellate tribunal? They preclaim through the country; it is the great theme of their declamation, that the Legislature violated the constitution by repealing the law which established the effect the object, when they were unable to turn CANDIDATES FOR THE LEGISLATURE hem out in two other modes which are prescribed equiring a majority of two thirds. If it be inconistent with the constitution to remove the Judges of the court of appeals by repealing the system, a node requiring a majority only, merely because two ther modes exist requiring two thirds to effect the urpose, was it not equally unconstitutional to turn at all the quarter sessions & associate judges in the tate by a bare majority, when the same two provisons, requiring two thirds to touch individual offiers, protects them as well as the judges of the court fappeats! Nothing can be more self evident than this, and yet this contradiction as they term it which is supposed by them to arise from an erroneous construction of the constitution, was never held up by the assistant Judges or the Judges of other courts shall be the duty of the Postmaster General to fender shall, on conviction of every such offence, which have been in succession abolished and reorganized to defeat the will of the people manifested in the laws here alfuded to. But now when all other pretences seem to fail their late honours, a resort is all suits which shall be hereafter commenced, for terdeducting therefrom the necessary expenditures had to this topic which is echoed in the ears of the the recovery of debts or balan es due to the Gen- incident to his office, shall amount to more than people from all the reverberating tongues of a facend Post office, whether they appear by bond two thousand dollars, the surplus shall be accountor oblight on mide in the name or otherwise shall ed for, and paid to the Postmaster General, and by hope to confound sense in the loudness of their be instituted in the name of "Postmaster General roftlie United States." That certified statements under the seal of the General Post Office, or the accounts of the several Postmasters and contraction of the several Postmasters and contract fors, after the same shall have been examined any Post Office, shall be a contractor, or concern- but which has a sanction in the concessions of their and a justed at that office, shall be admitted as ed in a contract for carrying the mail: Provided. own leaders; nay, in those of the late Judges them.

It would be unpardonable to pass over the great argument which has been urged as an accompani ment to that just noticed, to give some countenance to the objection against the power of the Legisla-ture to repeal a law passed by its authority. It is that the independence of the judiciary would be enthese numbers on the true grounds of Judicial independence, and it may be recurred to again. It now mentioned to shew with what an ill grace this argument is argued by a party , who propose to amend and pass this bill reorganizing the court; substituting a clause placing four judges on the bench of that tribunal by adding one and giving to was urged by them with the utmost anxiety and vourites, the present incumbents, and that the Judicial independence on which they seem to set so much value, is wholly subject to the superior anthority of the people's representatives? If the Leg islature have the power to send a single individual as a member of the court, to dictate the opinion of the whole bench, how let me demand is the tribunal independent of the power which can thus conpublic contempt, and thus set up at the head of the main in full force and virtue: And provided, also, their decisions by a mistake of the head and not of approach his force came under the fire of the enethe heart, still it would furnish no ground for Leg- my; when from their elevated position on the rive What then is to interpose to save us from the mis- ces of artillery, aided by a numerous body of Indichiefs which might arise from the errors of their an warriors; when he heard the whistling of the r stitutions! None-no, none. The evil must be tolfrom judicial arrogance setting at defiance the position. The troops had marched that day eigh aquisitor a mistake of the head or of the heart? ten steps distance. Did the tyrant I yoursius ever suspect that he con-TAN'S TEN SHARPS of OLD KENTUCKY soon the idea that the people have a right to con-which he took up in the village. He personally instance and have a right to con-which he took up in the village. He personally instance and the property of a judicial decision by which spected the posting of every senting and the personal property of a judicial decision by which spected the posting of every senting and the personal property of a judicial decision by which spected the posting of every senting and the personal property of a judicial decision by which spected the posting of every senting and the personal property of a judicial decision by which spected the posting of every senting and the personal property of a judicial decision by which spected the posting of every senting and the personal property of a judicial decision by which spected the posting of every senting and the personal property of a judicial decision by which is personal property of a judicial decision by which is personal property of a judicial decision by which is personal property of a judicial decision by which is personal property of a judicial decision by which is personal property of a judicial decision by which is personal property of a judicial decision by which is personal property of a judicial decision by which is personal property of a judicial decision by the personal property of a judicial decision by the personal property of a judicial decision by the personal property of the personal property of

imotive than such as wislom itself would approved ments relaxation in Col Lewis. Had his advice In their response they burst out with indignation at the thought of leaving a constitutional question forcement which accompanied the General, the to the decision of the people and enquire "must the disaster of the 22d would never have happened, and idiot, the landric, the min whose intellect is de-prayed, the interested parties against whom a de-prayed, the interested parties against whom a deremoved by a bare majority of both houses. Is it people to vote on one species of question would end sword under his command. not strange then that they should deny the application application and the people are not admitted. right of suffrage in all other cases: and thus the truth. contradiction in and abundant consolation would be found in the consideration that the "heads" & not the "hearts" of the Judges had made the "mistake LA FAYETTE.

Lee Prouse

BAZINTTI.

THURSDAY APRIL 14, 1825.

TERMS; THREE DOLLARS (CURRENCY) PAYABLE IN ADVANCE EDITED BY JOHN M. M'CALLA.

CANDIDATES FOR CONGRESS In this district the following gentlemen are announced as candidates to fill Mr. Claays vacancy. Maj. BOWMAR of Woodford Maj. P BUTLER, do Maj. M. FLOURNOY, of Fayette Judge CLARK, Clark.

IN FAYETTE COUNTY.

R. Wickliffe, -Sepate.
R. J Breckinridge, Esq. Col Henry C. Payne and James True, Esq. for the House of Represen- use, the language of Mr, Pitt to Mr Walpole, in

of Mercer in the next Legislature. For the Senate

Capt. Samuel Daviess, John B. Thompson. Esq. For the House of Representatives. Capt. John J. Allen, Col. William Wade, Joseph Haskin, Esq.

All the above gentlemen except Mr. Thompson, are in favour of the late act reorganizing the Court of appeals .- Olive Branch.

The act of Congress published in to-day's paper, regulating to the Post Office Department, is one of great moment; but its length has compelled us unwillingly, to postpone several articles of interest. Our subscribers will not complain on that account, inasmuch, as for several months back, we have giv- a proof that our labours have not been entirely in en them about fifteen columns of miscellaneous matter in each paper.

THE LATE GENERAL WILLIAM LEWIS. The death of this patriotic son of Ken'y, should have been sooner noticed in a full and particular; he held a conspicuous place.

Winchester at Fort Wayne.

it, be punished with reluctance. bank, they opened a discharge from two small pie country by false constructions of its laws and con- lety and restraint were at once thrown aside, and all the fire of his soul shone forth in his eyes. He erable so long as they choose to point to their heads waved his sword over his head, shouled encourageas the source of the public misfortunes, instead ment to his troops, and in one impetuous charge of their bosoms; & what a solace it must be to a people, pressed to the earth by grievances, springing them from the village, and took possession of their wholesome and necessary laws of the community, teen miles, and although fatigued, were too eager to be told that it was a "mistake of the head and for battle to rest satisfied with this partial success." not of the heart." A mistake of the heart!! What The enemy was pursued to the woods, where the think that Mr. Smith himself was a little ashamed eye but that of heaven can pry into the human heart Indians renewed the conflict, and maintained it of the production, from the obscure and silent inand tell us of its mistakes! Is the bigotry of the until the darkness prevented an aim being taken at sertion he gave it. Had that been his motive we

demned is victims upon any other motive than the extreme cold of of the season, (18th January,) and and its functionaries, that he was the brother of defined its victims upon any other motive than the extreme cold of the season, four samary, and and its subctionaries, that he was the brother of cool convictions of his deliberate judgment! Do the fatigues of the day, Col. Lewis did not rest unto the victim of cruelty, who was a stranger, in a subctionaries, that he was the brother of the victim of cruelty, who was a stranger, in a strange land; and barbarously burried into another sider the propriety of a judicial decision by which spected the posting of every sentinel, and the post- preparation. Where is the citizen of Kentucky, they are affected, imagine that the just contempt tion of every gnard. Nor until General Winches be he of what party he may, who does not wish that by which they are actuated proceeds from any other ster arrived and took the command, was there a mo-lithe murderer should be punished! But in order to

been taken, in relation to the position of the rein-

cision is rendered and those who have similar cases | The result of the 22d January placed Col Lewis opted by the convention, they unquestionably exist depending all of whom have a right to vole, per in the power of the enemy. He was transported to the convention, and have been admitted by the ceive at once the propriety of the decision? Can such be conventioned a prisoner for eighteen under & their party. While they denylas they justly there be a doubt but that this fine exchanation of months. It was the closing scene of his unitiary ay, that a single circuit Judge can be removed the exjudges, is in their own opinions the offspring of life. He returned to his family in Kentucky, where from his office by impeachment or address, without enlightened wisdom and not the effusion of disap- be remained until his removal to Arkansas. His the concurrence of two thirds of his triers, they admit that every circuit judge in the state may be
thus hold up against the propriety of permitting in arms, as well as by those who hist drew the

> GRAND JURIES. The article in to-days paper, from the Merces

the same principle would preclude them from the grand jury, is a glorious effort of patriotism and How long shall the prostitution of that imnal stop to it. The corrupters of it, should be hissed by the community until they shall be compelled to confine their intrigues and falsehoods to the columns of the venal and hired presses which are their more usual vehicles of abuse, slander and deception.

JUDGE BREAKING.

Judge Thomas of Missouri, bas been tried before, the Senate of Missouri, on articles of impeachment; and being found guilty, was dismissed from office. Three judges, Porter, Chambers and Franklin, are before the Legislature of Pennsylvania on charges of misconduct.

The never-erring, consistent, and mild Editor of the Reporter, has in his last number, treated us young Editors so moderately and politely-has so contailed his notice of us from four paragraphs down to one—that we shall in this instance, as we ought, in all cases, if we have adue regard to propriety and our own interest, follow his example. He is pleased to nickname the Editor of this paper, with a little, which it is true has never yet been understood to convey reproach, except by the manner in which it is given. Youth is a fault if it be one, which every day, is tending to cure. the British parliament, if we may be permitted "to compare small things with great," that is to compare small things with great, "that is to compare the small, Mr. Pitt, with the great, Mr Smith rentlemen as candidates to represent the county we would say, "The atrocious crime of being a young man, which the gentleman has with so much spirit and decency charged upon me I shall neither attempt to palliate nor deny: but content myself with wishing that I may be one of those whose follies cease with their youth, and not of that number who are ignorant in spite of experience."

> We were so much gratified at the reception of the following letter, from a gentleman who is a perfect stranger to us, but who from subsequent enquiries we find to be such a one as renders his compliment worth something, that his permission to publish it, is embraced without hesitation. His name is omitted, but it may be seen on application. This is not the only letter of the kind which we have received lately, from distant parts of the state, approbation which they convey of the course pursued in the Editorial management of this paper, is vain, & stimulate us to persevere in a firm defence of state rights, state character, and the true princi-

ples of government. FRANKLIN, MARCH 30, 1825.

DEAR SIR, I have for some time designed writing you to request you to send me your excellent paper, the Kenmanner, but that we hoped to have an opportunity lucky Gazette. I am already a subscriber to as of procuring information in relation to his public many Kentucky papers as 1 am well able to afford; services previous to the late war. In this we have several of them not only on orthy of the Editors, been disappointed. We know that he served in va- but of all republican readers. And indeed, I would rions expeditions against the Indians under several not take them if it were not that an improper concommanders prior to the settlement of our frontier struction would immediately be put upon it, and an in peace. In no instance did he return to his improper motive attributed. I take them, not withfriends, without renewed testimonials of his gallant- standing I am convinced they are taking part in ry and good conduct. And among the brave spirits the attempts now making to bring into contempt who have rendered the early settlers of this coun- many of the soundest principles on which this retry renowned for personal courage and enterprise, public is based. Your paper has frequently been At the commencement of the late war, he was no compliment when I say nothing has given me selected to command one of the regiments of volunmore pleasure than its perusal and in observing the
teers which were placed under the command of
spirit of patriotism contained in the editorial re-General W. H. Harrison. His known courage, marks of the gentleman who publishes it. I am and skill in Indian warfare, soon gave him a pow- made by it, perfectly acquainted with your political restinate, equivalent thereto, to be recovered by the Postmaster General, in an action of debt, on a the Postmaster General, in an action of debt, on a the Postmaster and his securities, but against the Fostmaster and his securities, such persons or persons shall be determined by the Postmaster General to be entitled to the contract, by virtue of such persons or persons shall be determined by the Postmaster General to be entitled to the contract, by virtue of such persons or persons shall be determined by the Postmaster General to be entitled to the contract, by virtue of such persons or persons shall be determined by the Postmaster General to be entitled to the contract, by virtue of such persons or persons shall be determined by the Postmaster General to be entitled to the contract, by virtue of such persons or persons shall be determined by the Postmaster General to be entitled to the contract, by virtue of such persons or persons shall be determined by the Postmaster General to be entitled to the contract, by virtue of such persons or persons shall be determined by the Postmaster General to be entitled to the contract, by virtue of such persons or persons shall be determined by the Postmaster General to be entitled to the contract, by virtue of such persons or persons shall be determined by the Postmaster General to the contract, by virtue of such persons or persons shall be determined by the Postmaster General to be entitled to the contract of the contract that next to General Harrison he was the most show to no small advantage, indeed, contrasted popular officer in it. It was by his influence, aid- with the but too frequent anti-republican princied by Maj. Madison and other officers, that the troops were induced quietly to submit to the transfer of the command from General Harrison to Gen. motives and the secret influences which prompt them, but still with me it is settled and not wholly He possessed in a remarkable degree, the bappy without some reflection and observation, that aiart of enforcing a strict discipline among the volunteer militia, without loosing their affection. He "tempered justice with mercy," and by his kind ourings given to the subjects in dispute by the more and correct deportment towards the regular troops, subtle and designing, that with these last, there are he won the confidence and esteem so completely, that the chierence of the service, and the usual jealousies attending it, were laid aside; and they as willingly submitted to his command, as to any of to draw from the hands of the people the power of their own officers. In fact he was more popular governing themselves. Is this the fact! If so, I with them than their own commander. He never am unable to discern any distinction between the punished, where it could be avoided without an injury to the service; and when necessity compelled who sought the accomplishment of like, or the same objects in the Olden times of our Republic. I mean When the troops had reached the rapids of the when consolidation, sedition laws, standing armies, sel shall be bound; and for every letter or pack. States, or other person entrusted therewith of such person entrusted there exists a such person entrusted there exists a such person entrusted the person entrusted the person entrusted there exists a such person entrusted the person entrus et so received, there shall be paid, at the time of mail, or of part thereof, every person, so offending, the country, and which, if serving under the cir- determined on, Col. Lewis was selected to com- me the same aristocratic anti-republican objects shall, on conviction thereof, pay a fine not exceed infamy. How amazing is it that these very judges faction. His estal manners indicated the careless present time, more plainly marked and less deluwho were ready to receive from the hands of the frankbess, and lively freedom of the military char- sively covered, which were so daringly attempted receiving the same. And the postmaster Geneten years. And suci person or persons, so offendral may make arrangements with the postmasing may be tried and convicted without the princiters in any foreign country, for the reciprocal repal offender being first tried, provided such principal offender being first tried, provided such princiundertake to trave a whole people and plainty aters in any foreign country, for the reciprocal repal offender bas field from justice, or cannot be found
to be put on his trial.

who were ready to receive from the mands of the
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lantical trial and invery freedom of the initial value of the mands of the
lantical errors. But a little attention to motives will evince imposed on him, was remarked by his frieeds. He who are almost wholly irresponsible inducted into Sec. 46 And be it further enacted, That all acts and parts of acts which have been passed for the establishment and regulation of the General Post the same individual. To keep their places seems stages, shall be exempt from militia duties, and Onice, shall be, and the same are hereby repealed: to have been the great desideratum, with their late destined theatre of valorous exploit,—and subsellers which department must be the salest axis, (if I may so purase it) upon which the people can depend for a steady unvarying movemen their great political machine is any thing other than consistent with the first principles of this government and of the rule of the people, and tending to the introduction of aristocracy, or what to me would be more tolerable monarchy itself. But I must beg pardon for having thus far trespassed in this letter, which should show to be more one of may receive, of the person to whom the delivery and determined, and punished, accompanied by the heavy whiz of the business than of an expression of private sentitive made, two cents: Provided, That no letter said laws, nor to affect any existing contract or they pointed out to protect the republic from the cannon ball—that music which has always had ments. Yet I could not but avail myself of this opportunity of giving you this small testimonial of a Kentuckian's gratitude for the firm and independent stand you have taken in this day of her political trial.

I am sir, very respectfully, yours, &c.

MR. L. BAKER'S LETTER. We copy the letter of the above gentleman, from the Reporter of last week. We rather incline to think that he was right. It will be received as Notwithstanding the defeat of the enemy, the some apology for the outrage offered to our state

Mr. W. biffe, unst we dispense with the usual not for our lives help calling to mind the anecdote forms of law, and execute the prisoner, before he of the She Wolf and the two puppies.

below dly convicted! Shall the people be called noother six and execute justice, themselves, at the MR. CLAY'S ADDRES will of this indated stranger, backed by a faction in our sate, and thereby overthrow the barriers of justine, and the only prop of civil society! Surely | Woodford counties. Its great length, and the latethis man must be totally ignorant of the commonest principles of decorum and modesty, -- blind to every dictate of common sense, to suppose that his ranting abuse and denunciation is to weigh with a people who are too proud to commit an outrage, and who are too spirited to be dictated to.

Or "Governor, Legislature, and Judiciary, are all wrong," What an awful sweep-and who is it that gives this demonstation? An unknown, and for what we know, an unworthy citizen of enother state, whose only claim upon our respec or attention is, that which a generous sympathy in our own breasts has given him. But shall such men as those who fill our Executive, Legislative, and Judicial offices, -- men who have labored, who have fought, who have bled for Kentucky; who have contributed in the cabinet and the field, to the defence of her rights, be proscribed at the beck of a nameless man, whose violence and abuse are alone sufficient to deprive him of every particle of res-

We briefly say to Mr. Baker, that although the people of this state deeply lament the catastrophe which deprived his brother of life, by a crime which is too frequent in our union; that although we are resolved to punish the guilty murderer, who committed the barbarous deed, whenever he be ascertained; yet we will require in the first place, that the laws shall be observed. The man who is accused must also be proved guilty, in a fair and legal trial. We will not appeal to the people to execute instice, but to the legal tribunals established by We want a cool and dispaslaw for that purpose. sionate examination of the case, and not an excitement of public feeling, the fruitful parent of injustice and confusion.

Finally, we say to Mr. Baker, that he is misinformed, when he supposes that we are in a state of snarchy, how much soever certain wise men of our state may endeavor to persuade him of it. And that he might find it rather a dangerous and troublesome undertaking, were he to assume the duties of "the next a-kin," which he hints at.

From the Reporter.

ELIZABETHTOWN, March 4, 1825.

MR. EDITOR-I am unaccustomed to appear before the public in a newspaper, but my "eluctime has been overcome by an occasion which is the lot of but few in the course of the longest by General Desha to each of the following gentlelife, amidst all the cruelty and depravity of hu- men. man pature I have been deprived of a brother-a younger brother, whose education I had fondly superintended with the pride and hopes of a parent. I had cultivated a mind which naing to think of. However cruel and untimely his fate, I should have been silent under any common circumstances, believing that the punishment of the guilty wretch may safely and moral sense of the community, and the energies George M Bibb, Hon. Solomon P. Sharp Col where the atrocious crime of murder is committed. Captain John Mason, ir. But this is a case wholly unparalleled in the annals of our country, and perhaps without example in any other. The murderer is the son of your Governor, whose power and influence always great, appears to be rendered still more efficient at this time, by a fortuitous and extraordinary state of things in your State.

I have recently been informed of the result of the trial, and also of the conduct of the Court and the Governor. The verdict reflects the highest honor upon the Jury, but what shall I say of the court-of Judge Shannon?-What Kentuckian of upright and honorable mind, but must hang his head? nay, what American who feels the pride of National character, but must blush at the recital?-Nor shall I remark upon the conduct of your extraordinary Governor, who with his train, made such an imposing appearance in Grand Jury, after all their official business had the Court House during the whole trial.

every discouragement to be honest, and under for itself-[Ed'tr. O Branch] every temptation to be otherwise; they have no- The individuals composing the Grand Jury of bly redeemed the character of their state, lost by the county of Mercer, at the April Term of the the unworthy conduct of their rulers, and amidst Mercer Circuit Court, view with regret the at such an amazing scene of wickedness, violence tempts made through and by the means of Grand and corruption at which the soul sickens, where | Juries in the counties of Garrard, Franklin and every thing sacred is trampled down, and jus- Montgomery, to influence public sentiment in retice made a mere mockery of, it is cheering to lation to the great question which now agitates look upon the conduct of this Jury, under all and divides the minds of the good people of disadvantages; it shows there is a redeeming Kentucky, and thereby to operate on the approach spirit in the people, and that corruption had not ing election. They believe that grand Juries struck so deep a root as we might in moments of were instituted for the purpose of enquiring into despondency be induced to suppose.

the Legislative, and the Junicial branches of the der to bring the offenders to punishment, but can government all - wanting, and a state of anar- never for a moment suppose that the framers of chy in fact prevailing, it appears to me I have the Constitution, or any other wise and honest nothing left but an appeal to the people, believing men, intended they should become the engines there is virtue there, and that it is indicated by of political partizans, to bend to their views the the verdict of the Jury.

Their Governor's son has deprived me of a contests. brother, in a manner I shall never be able to think of without shuddering; and I must not sion of the dignified functions of a Grand Jury cease to knock at their doors for justice-with to base electioneering purposes. They believe confidence that they will frown into insignifi- that every question which is submitted to the concance these unworthy servants of their creation sideration of the good people of this state will be who have so basely betrayed the trusts reposed in them; and who have well nigh produced a state of things under which each one must of necessity avenge himself, or the next akin for him. L. BAKER.

SOUND. senses, by the creation of sound is sometimes won. the approaching election. Whilst they feel bound Brand Mr 2 The deception which may be practised upon our derful. One person, in a particular situation where to discharge every duty which the laws of the coun- Baker Eleazer an echo may be produced, will raise a noise which an auditor might mistake for the effect of a hundred men. An old setler in this town, informed us a few days ago, that in the early period of the settlement of this neighborhood, the inhabitants were on one occasion very much alarmed by a tremendous bowling and barking in the woods, which made them believe there must be at least five hundred wolves around them. On a close examination next morning of the signs, it was ascertained that there were only one she wolf and two puppies.

When we recoiled the noise made previous to our late election for Governor, by the Editor of the Reporter, Commentator &c &c, the letters from two opposed. "gentlemen of standing" in various parts of the state, ascerting that Desha would be beaten all hollow, & the innumerable prophecies of the re sult; we recolluct the story of the she wolf and the

two puppies. When we hear the tremendous noise made by cermeetings, and tavern assemblies; all tending to time of its appearance, ten days after my letter was Cunningham John raise the opinion that the public sentiment is chan-published, and seven days after the adjournment of Curtright John

This important paper has been received.It is addressed to the citizens of Clark, Fayette and ness of its reception, put it out of, our power to present it to our readers. We call upon the canlid of all parties to give it a calm perusal; and we

MR. CLAY'S ADDRESS.

LAFAYETTE'S RECEPTION. BOARD OF TRUSTEES.

LEXINGTON, April 7, 1825. Resolved, By the Board of Trustees of Lexingon, that Charles Humphreys, Oliver Keen, Thos. Anderson, Joseph Barbee and David Megowan; be committee to attend to the accommodation and entertainment of GEN. LAFAYET'I E and Suite

during their expected residence in this town.

Resolved, That John Bradford, William Morton. Dr. Richard Pindell, Dr. Walter Warfield, John Fowler, Alexander Parker, Andrew McCalla, William Leavy, James Lemmon, Charles Norwood. Col. James Trotter, and Gen. Thomas Bodley, be a committee to receive General Lafayette in the name of this town, on his entrance into its limits. and to express to him the heartfelt satisfaction which his arrival is calculated to produce. And that they express to him every thing which can convey our gratitude and affection to him for his unparallelled exertions in the cause of liberty in the two hemispheres.

Resolved, That the appointment of Gen McCalla, by the military corps, as Marshal of the day bo approved by this Board, and that the citizens join g in procession be requested to conform to the regulations which may be adopted for the reception of Gen. Lafayette.

Resolved, That the surviving officers and soldiers of the revolutionary army, who may be present on that occasion, be requested to unite into one corps, and that the Marshal of the day be directed to assign to them such a position in the procession as will be suitable to their past services and in accordance with our feelings of gratitude and respect.

Resolved, That the editors of the different news papers in this town be requested to publish these resolutions. JOHN BRADFORD, Ch'm.

Attest. Joseph Towler, Clk.

STATE ARRANGEMENTS. The following is the copy of a circular addressed

State of Kentucky, EXECUTIVE DEPARTMENT, April 8, 1825.

Presuming that GEN- LAFAYETTE will visit this ture bad endowed with the choicest gifts, and State, though no answer has been received to the this brother I have lost in a manner too shock- invitation given him, I have selected the following gentlemen to act as a committee of arrangement to fix and superintend the manner of his reception, viz: Gen-John Adair, Lt Gov Robt. B. McAfee, Gen. Robert Breckinridge, Bon. W. T. Barry Col. James Johnson, Hon. Jesse Bledsce, Gen. certainly, with great propriety, be left to the Thomas Bodley, Hon. John J Crittenden, Hon. of the constituted authorities of the country Charles S. Todd, Maj. James W. Denney, and

I have the honor to be your obt servt. JOSEPH DESHA.

GRAND JURIES.

It has been heretofore announced that the Grand Juries for the counties of Montgomery, Garrard and Franklin, have made presentments of the late act re-organizing the Court of Appeals, as unconstitutional, &c. In our estimation those bodies have taken upon themselves duties no where enjineed upon them by the laws or the constitution. Why is this? Is it not to answer some particular object, and to have influence in the attainment of some particular end? We recollect that sometime since, a Grand Jury in warren county presented a certain gentleman as a fit representative to Congress, At the present erm of the Mercer Circuit, the Foreman of the been completed and handed into Court, deliv-The highest praise is due to the Jury, who ered the paper found below which we highly have dared to renier a righteous verdict under approve. The document will however speak

offences against the laws of the land, and of ma-For my own part, having found the Executive, king indictments and presentments thereof, in orminds of their fellow citizens in electioneering

> They view such attemps as a perfect prostitubest understood and determined by them, after open and free examination and discussion, untram melled by the arbitrary exercise of any extra-ju dieial power by a court or jury.

They believe firmly in the truth of that maxim of the illustrious Jefferson that in a free government. Error is best corrected by leaving reason. free to combat it." They disclaim their right as a Grand Jury, to interfere in any way or shape in Baker John try impose upon them, they would reject with dis. Blair M dain the attempt by any party whatsoever, to drive Baber Letitia J or seduce them into a course of intrigue and elec Barksdale James G Dr. Beall John H tioneering as base as it is dishonourable. They Brasfield Miley view with the deepest reprobation the corrupt and Bledsoe Harry unprincipled prostitution of the G. Juries in the Beauchamp Isaa counties aforesaid: they wash their hands of this Beatty Robt sin, and avoiding as highly improper the expres- Belt Rufus sion of any opinion as to the question which now Bright M G divides the state they leave the decision of that Boyd John question and of every other of the kind to the peo- Brown Saml nle themselves.

Eighteen Jurors concurring in this opinion and Allen Eliza L LAWSON MOORE. Foreman of the Grand Jury.

From the Baltimore Morning Chronicle. BALTIMORE, March 12th, 1825.

Mr. Francis Johnson Size I have just read your letter to the public, Chamblin B W tain Editors in this state in relation to the changes published in the National Journal of the 10th. Carrell Reashil of public sentiment, produced by the late acts of the Legislature; of "the stream of many tides," of long epistle, but briefly to state a few observations Cleaveland John County meetings, and town meetings, and Mill it naturally suggested to my mind; first, as to the

the feelings of L. Baker, Mr. Smith, and | ged, and that the majority is on their side; we can- | Congress, and after the members had nearly all left | Curry Thos 2 Washington, as well as myself. This circumstance | Cotton Catharine R recalls to my mind the old adage of the mountain Cox Elizabeth being in labor, and at length bringing forth a mouse! For, truly your letter reminds me of a place on the Coleman Mary R Delaware, called "Point no Point," which at a disance, has all the appearance of a point, but when Dabney Saml Dr you approach, there is no point at ali. It also appears, clear, that it is your intention to direct the Dementwap John publish it before next week, at which time we shal! public attention from your favorite, H. Clay, and Dishman Wm myself, by engaging me in a controversy before the public with yourself. This I shall decline; not trust it will have the effect of satisfying Mr. Clay's constituents that he has acted with honour and integrity.

from any personal considerations, but from a sense of public duty. My contest is with H. Clay; why leastham Jemima does he not come forth and defend himself? He knows he cannot; and, therefore, prefers transfer- Ethington Maria ring the contest to you, his humble instrument.

I again repeat, that, whatever I have said, either said, either Field Edwd H Dr as regards yourself or H. Clay, it is in my power to Fidler Wm prove, by certificates of the most respectable mem- Fraynon Wm bers of Congress; whereas, your letter rests on | Faudrice Joseph statements of your own, uncorroborated by any individual-that's enough for me.

You say I did not write my letter, Now, sir, pray Graves Joseph what has that to do with the main question? Is it of any importance who wrote it? The public are only Gayle John interested in knowing that the charges, therein Gray Mary C contained, are true.

The ingenuity of man has not yet been able to Graves Benj invent any light which conveys all the property of Grant Stephen day light; nor has the art of man yet been able to Gorham John make falsehood appear like truth My letter carries with it, like a mathematical demonstration, Haggons John all the marks of truth, and I believe, without any additional evidence, will stand the test of time, crutiny, and talent. In your communication, bere is scarcely any thing that I am willing to ad-

One thing at parting-let me assure you, that I can prove, by more than twenty, your avowed preference for Jackson, Clay being out of view GEORGE KREMER.

BY YESTERDAYS MAIL Mr. Poinsett our Embassadort o Mexico, Mr Mason Secretary of Legation, and Mr. Ed ward Thornton Taylor, private Secretary, have re paired to Norfolk, where the Constellation is to re ceive them on board for their destination.

PIRATES CAPTURED. Capt. Sloat in the Cherub, has captured the viously driven on shore on the South side of Porto

A letter from Paris to London, asserts that the Holy Alliance has determined to divide Spain; allowing to Ferdinand a part, and giving to F a ce that part north This is in retaliation against Englan for Lowry John of the Ebro. nonopolizing the South American commerce. sia is to have Ivica, Majorca and Minorca, in the Med-iterranea. An army of 300,000 French, Germans and Russians are to carry this arrangement into operat n. We do not credit the account.

Should the attempt be made, England will, it is said, lace herself at the head of the Liberals of those countries and revolutionize them all



NEW GOODS

he subscriber is r ceiving and opening an elegant SPRING AND SUMMER GOODS. ENGLISH, FRENCH, INDIA & DOMESTIC.
The has extra superfine BLUE and BLACK CLOTHS
& CASSIMERES—Flowered paper for rooms—Bol-

ting Cloths-Leghorn Bonnets-Olive Oil in canis-ters for Machinery, &c. His goods will be disposed on reasonable terms To those purchasing to sell again, he can offer in-

JOHN TILFORD. Lexington, April 11, 1825-15-tf P S. Whiskey by the barrel-Powder by the keg, om the Union Mills, for sale.

OUT LOT TO LEASE Fal.ED proposals will be received until the first Thursday of May by the subscribers, for the lease of Portersfield, an out lot belonging to the town, for a Rigg Bazil Q

JOSEPH LOGAN, com of JOHN M. McCALLA, Trustees. JOSEPH LOGAN. Lexington, April 11, 1825-15-3t

State of Kennucky, Fayete County Court, March term 1825. ROBETT-LYLE'S Executors comp'ts,) IN

ROBERT LYLE's heirs defendants. CHANCERR. Stake Margaret Miss Saxton Wm sel, and it appearing to the satisfaction of the court that the defendants William Lyle, John Shaw Nathan mith and Betsey his wife --- Ringo and Sally is wife ____ Doolin and Mary his wife are no inhabitants of this Commonwealth, and they having Shannao Wm Gailed to enter their appearance herein agreeably Shaw George olaw and the rules of this Court; On the motion of the Complainants, it is ordered that unless the Shelby Orville aid defendants do appear here on or before the 1st | Stewart John lay of our next June term of this Court and anwer the complainants bill the same will be taken for confessed against them. And it is further or lered, that a copy of this order be inserted in some authorised newspaper published in this Commonwealth for two months successively according to

A copy test, A. GARRETT, D. C. F. C. C. (Hickey, complainants counsel.) 15-2m

A List of Letters,

EMAINING in the Post Office at Lexington at on the first day of April 1825; which if not aken out in three months, will be sent to the General Post Office as dead letters.

Anderson Alex Doct

Blodget Beni

Campbell Isabella 4 Castleman David 3 Caldwell Saml

Allen JS Bates James Barr Robert R Barr & Lowry Breckinridge DM Bean Mr Bedford Dr. Beauchamp J T Boswell Bushrod 2 Butler Jno O Butler P Burns David

Burns Wm

Bryant James

Bryant David

Bryant Littleton

Anderson Jane Miss

Anderson John

Clay Green Caton John Chafee Nicholas U Cleaveland Eli Clerk Fayette C Court Cirode Wm Cheaney Leonard Cheatham Larkin W Conway Chas W Dr Combs L Cobern H P Coleman Pleasant P3

Davis James

Gatewood Thos R Gray Benj P Garrett Henry

Hay N Hawkins Martin L3 Hardesty James Hall Moses S Hart Rachel Herley Moses Hickey Wm R Hill Wm Hinds Saml Hill Silas Hill Charlotte

Ingles Thos Johnson Michael H Johnson Rebecca

Holdman James

Kirkpatrick Charity Kenedy John Kerbough Jacob

Lewis Susanna R Lafon Jno or Wm Ladd Wm Lawwell Peter

Macneely Tilton Marshall Eliza Mrs Madison George Macertie Alford Miller J F Miller Henry Miller Mr Melmer Launden McKever James 2 McCullough Simeon

Norton John Neil John

Pettitt Harry Perkins James Dr Prescott Francis C Perkins Mr. Perry John S Payne Henry Patterson Wm H Priestly Sarah Mrs Price Sarah Prosser Saml M. 3 Payne Nathan

Kamsey James R Rainey Thos Rankin Jeremiah Rice Jonathan Rogers Joseph Robinson James 3

starling John L Swan Jonathan Sandford Lawrence Shewel Thos Stevenson James Simmons Rebecca Stevenson Thes. Scott Walter D Sullivan Lawrence O Sutton Douglass

Tacket Enoch Templeton Henry Taylor Wm Triplett Robt Troutman Peter Thompson Robt Y Townsly John

Wasson Betsey Watts Barnett Walker John Revd Walden Win Wharton Geo R Ware Geo Warring John U Warson Thos Wright Thos Wintz John. Wood James B Dr Woolfolk Richd A 2

Young Ambrose Young Sarah D

A LIST OF LETTERS

months from the first of April will be sent to the General Post Office as dead letters.

Adams Benjamin Brown John Bryant Daniel Banton Wm Blackford John Bryant Edmund Doyce William Campbell Matthew Craven William smith's wife Chrisman George 2

Downing Eliza Drake Samuel Davenport Charles M. 2 Daugherty Sarah

Edwards Amos Froman Arthur

Galloway Nancy Ferguson Priscilla Fowler Thos Dr 2 Griffing Kitty Grav James S Howser Abraham Jun. Gray William Hogen William Green Chas C Hanspiger Samuel Gilman Mary Hoover Moses Hawkins Thomas Gibney Alexander Grigsby Saml Hightower Richard Gowen Wm Dr Heath Wm or Richard

Grooms Eliza Gordley John Hadley John L Harbough Henry Harras Thos Kerby Richard Hencely Nancy Hempstill Frank Lewis Margaret Henry Wm Lusk J Henson John Herring Wm Hull Mrs

Conway John R Dr

Coffman David

Dunlap Alexy

Dowden Wm

Dowells Thos

Elston Jane

Evans James

Farrow Asa

Fair Wm

Ellis Thos

Edmiston Jos R

Ewing Felix Dr

Downing Rachel Miss

Cole John

Collard Geo W

Macone James Hoagland Martin Minter Joseph Holmes Robt Madison George Humphreys James 2 Hurst Caleb J Moore David Hubbard Silas Mays Samuel Holmes W H ISIJ

Johnson James Jones John H Johnson Sarah Kitty St. Clair Kline John

> Ledwidge Joseph Liftwich Granderson Lyter Henry Lindsay Marcus Revd Little Wm Lovejoy Rebecca Mrs

Keagan Patrick

Morrison Martha Miss Morford James Moore Spencer Moore John W 2 Murchant Thos Mullen Frederick McDonald John McGowan James McCutchen Salley McKee Archibald McGimsey J W P Dr 2 McGee Jonathan Dr

> Neale Joseph 2 Nytingee Geo

Owens T C Paramore Jesse Dr Peay P W Paul Michal Philips John Pigg David Pike J M Phillips Wm Poland Nathaniel Pollock John Proctor John I ollard Thos J

Quinn John Rogers Joseph 2 Rogers Jeremiah Reid Iracius Robinson McSo Romind Letitia Ross Robert Rodden Martha Miss Russell Mary O

Ruckle Henry Salle Wm Santon Wm Stafford Joseph K Shackleford John Spaulding S Stableton Nancy Scantling James Smith Thos Spears Mary Shoemaker Ranson Scoffield Martha Scott John 2 Stone Ralph Scott Wm H Stout Margaret Sullivan James Simmons Lindsey Schyler Wm Spur Wm

Simpson James Tomlinson Elizabeth Thomas J P Dr Thompson Saml Turnbull Sarah Miss Vaughn James Voris Wm

Watts Geo Wigert P A Webb John Dr Williams Chas H Wingfield Enoch Whims Joshua Willis Abner T Worthington Albert T Work John Worsley W W

Vates Marshall

Persons calling for letters in the above list, will please say they are advertised. J. FICKLIN, P. Lexington, April 14, 1825 .- 15-3t-

EMAINING in the Post Office at Nicholas-Larkin Steel Lizabeth Smith

Alexander Thomas Burton Absalom Bromfield William

Caufman Christopher Coons Mrs. the copper Curd James T

Catlen David Clerk of the Jessamine ---- Circuit court Doherty Charles

Donn Samuel Evington Edward

> Faulconer George Fry John Grow Fanny Gilmore John

Coghill Patrick

Cobb John

Clark James

HowserJohn Harrison Margaret Hemphill Andrew Howard Thompson Hughes Eliza Hudson Joshua

Jackson Elizabeth Johnson Jesse Jimmerson David Isher John Kindred James Kerby Francis

> Leeker Nathan Lewis Nancy

Monroe George E Martin James McPheters Alexander Martin Elizabeth Moss Ray McConnel Andrew McClear Jamer A Metcalf Henry

Newman David Neal George Nave John 0

Olds William Overstreet Henry Oyler John

Perron William B Patton James Price Daniel B Poindexter Peter Perkins William Price William E Payne Fleming Padget Thomas Rice Thomas M Robertson William Rowland George Rice Jefferson

Reed Abraham Richardson Thomas Rice Michael Singleton Lewis Scanland William 2 Scott Thomas B Summitt John Shanklin Sarah Suttle Lucy Smith John S Stipe Frederick Scott John Jun Sheriff of Jessamine

Stevens Richard Taylor George Turnham Joel Talbott Presley Tyson Edward Watson Patrick Welch Nathaniel

Watts James N Womack & Bryan 2 Waters David Williams James Weber Henry Wharton Polly Woodson Samuel H 4 Woodson Tucker M A. YOUNG, P. M.

Nicholasville Ky April 1, 1825-15-3t. A LIST OF LETTERS remaining in the Post Office in Mount Sterling, Ky, on the first day of April 1825; which if not taken out in three months will be sent to the General Post Office as dead let-

ters. Archibald Allen James Anderson Joseph Alexander John Anderson

Thomas Berry, Sr. Daniel Badger John Beatty Joseph Bay William Collins Hannah Clemments William Cay, Jr Robert Conne Elizabeth Curning George W. Cooke John Cassendine William Childers Asa Charge Robert Caldwell

Vivien Daniel Andrew Days Eastridge Daniel James Drysdale Middleton G Davis Alfred W Davis Amos Davis Miss Eliza Irwin Benjamin Ellis

Miss Mary Frishers John Foreman Andrew Flina Samuel Feemster Elijah Grant Charles Genrrant Samuel C Gill Samuel Greenward

Moses Grooms

Samuel Gipson Nat. Hart or the Clerk Elijah Hansbrough John F Hawkins James Huls Clerk of Montgomery William S Hensley Malon Hall Circuit 'ourt Elexis Harris

Archibald Hamilton Curtis Johnson Elijah Jenkins George W Jefferies Alexander Janes Mai John Jameson Mary Jackson Nancy Ingrahan John Jones

Rebecca Keeler Samuel Love John Lance Henry Landis David Longnecker

John Lafollet William Miller Adam McComick Hugh McLaugh.in Mrs Eliza Marshall George McLean

John Owens Robert Orear

Thomas Pettett Jilson Payne Daniel P Mosely, Jeremiah Raibourn David Riggs

Spencer Reed Joseph H Riggs Richard H Sandford Elisha Smith William Starks Mary E Smith Miss Ann Smith William Shryack Mark Shults Isaac Sparks Eh Shortridge

Rev Mr Cary Smith Elisha C Smart Reuben Slavens George St. Clair Jacob Stewart James Tremble Zacharus Underwood Mr Triplett

Robert Walker Thomas Wills Robert Whitton John White Original Young

Andrew Young GEORGE HOWARD, P. M. Mount Sterling April 1, 1825 .- 15-St.

Abel Morgan Samuel Morris Samuel Nickelson

Charles Gilkey

Samuel Hanks

POETRY.

FOR THE KENTUCKY GAZETTE. ORIGINAL. Eternal God! where e'er we gaze, y works of greatness meet our eyes-Whether the sun pours down his rays; Or brilliant stars, adorn the skies: Tis still thine own Almighty power That guides the world or paints the flower;-That herls the thunder bolt abeve, Or wakes the music of the grove!

When conquerors move in victory's car Triumphant o'er the battle field, Thy venge ince lights them to the war And breaks the fearless sinner's shield Or when the olive branch is given To soften hearts that hate has riven Thy mercy wakes the kindling glow That hails a friend, in every foe

When from the ark, the homeless bird Voyaged to seek a shelter'd shrine; Above the waves no voice was heard Tognide its path, save only thine: The Patriarch took the wanderer home And joyons look'd to Heaven's dark Jome, Where, o'er the clouds thy hand had roll'd The rainbow dipp'd in hues of gold.

The silver hair of helpless age, The smiling child, fair Beauty's bloom By thee are torn from life's dull page And hurried to the tomb; Yet the Archangel's awful tone Chall call the sleepers to thy Throne, While oe'r the ruin'd earth shall shine The sacred cross redemption's sign!

Almighty God, at that dread hour, When erroled by the host of heaven, Viewing a world beneath thy power In otter desolation riven, Or on the crowd before thine eyes, Destin'd to pain or paradise; Grant that our lips may join with those Who pour the hymn to "Sharon's Rose." CLEON.

SCIECTED FOR THE GAZETTE. THE ROSE. In a far distant clime I have left a sweet rose, A blossom unfolding its exquisite ray; More lovely than morning it timidly glows, And fairer its blush than the rich bloom of May

I fear that another enamoured may view it, May steal it away from its fond parent stem; That, in absence, some fortunate lover may wooit, And I sigh when I think of the beautiful gem. To the shade where the flow ret is destin'd to flourish On the wing of affection I'll hastily fly; For what is there sweeter than fondly to nourish What is dear to the heart-what is fair to the eye.

Oh! leave not the bower, sweet rose, till I come: Hope whispers thy blooms I again shall survey; My bosom, believe me, was formed for thy home-Oh! leave not thy bower, till it bears thee away. ALBERT.

FOR THE KENTUCKY GAZETTE. The following times were written & recited at a mee ting of a political Junto in Nicholasville etyled the LA FAVETTE.

Who crossed the wide Atlantic main To fight and bleed in freedoms cause; And onward lead her sons to gain Their independence and their laws!

Who came from country, friends and home, To give protection to the brave, And round the brow of him forlorn, Entwine the laured and the wreath?

Who braved the winters chilling blast, Undannted by oppression stern; And on the wild woods dreary waste, Bade lames of liberty to burn?

Who immortal glory gained, By patriotic deeds; Who crowned the temple of his fame With everlasting meeds?

LA FAYETTE the great and good, From foreign countries came He crossed the mighty oceans flood, And gained immortal fame.

He twined the laurels round the brow Bade forests yield to Freedom's plow, And gave the weary rest.

May generations yet unborn, Teach their lisping babes his fame; And when in Juntos they do form May they with pride assume his name.

AMUSING.

YANKEE TRICK FOR AN ENGLISH ONE. A little before the commencement of the late war between the United States and Britain, two Yankees on a trading trip, crossed over to Montre al, and put up at a public house, where a British recruiting efficer was stationed. The Yankees, for convenience in that inclement season of the year and hoods to their top coats, resembling those their arrival the officer, who had a wishful eye on them watched his opportunity and dropped a guinea into the bood of one of their coats as bounty money, and unobserved by him; but which was fortunately seen by his companion who without being noticed communicated the secret to him: Presently after, the one who had a guinea, called for their bill, and on receiving it put up his hand and deliberately took out the guinea; and with ap parent surprise exclaimed, "I have been robbed for I had two guineas in the hood of my coat when I came into the house, and now I have but one."-To which his companion replied, "Isaw that gen-tleman (pointing to the officer) just now put his hand into the hood of your coat."—Upon which he immediately challenged bim for a thief, in presence of all his companions. His Britanic Majesty's offi er, finding the situation in which he was placed having two yankees to deal with, one to charge and the other as evidence to prove the fact, after a few flourishes, proposed a compromise, and actually paid him twenty guineas on the spot, to get rid of so roublesome a bargain.

"That is the smallest horse I ever saw," remarked a gentleman in mixed company - "Smatt!" said an Irish bystander, "do you call him small! by Igiven. Ht. Patrick, I have seen a horse as small as two

It was a good saying of Agesilans that "the great business of educatron should be to instruct yout an what will be of use to them in after life." Quere -how far this maxim warrants a course of Greek End Latin for young ladies in the United States.

section to the contraction of the distribution of the contraction of t for to let him know that he had a proposal to make, which he believed would be for their mutual benefit. The creditor called on him to hear it. "I have been thinking, (said the former,) that it is a very bad thing for me to lie here, and put you to the expense of one dollar and twenty-five cents per week My being so chargeable to you has given me great uneasiness, for God knows what it may cost you in the end. Therefore, what I would propose is this, you shall let me out of jail, and allow me one dollar perweek, and let the twenty-five cents go towards discharging the debt."

Disturbances between the Civil and Military Authorities .- The Arkansas Gazette, of February 25, says, "We regret to learn, that an unpleasant controversy has recently arisen between some of the citizens of Miller county, and the military stationed at Cantonment Towson, at the month of the Kiameche, which has already produced considerable excitement on both sides, and, it is feared, may result in serious consequences to the parties con cerned. The circumstances of the affair, as related to us, are briefly these: - An officer of the Cantonment was indebted to a citizen, and a horse be longing to the former was levied on by a civil offi-Shortly afterwards the horse was rescued from the constable by a detachment from the Cantonment. The constable then called on the posse, recovered possession of the horse, took the soldiers into custody, and placed them under a guard com-yosed of citizens. A reinforcement was then sent from the Cantonment, who demanded a release of the first detachment, which be guard; the former charged on the latter, and rela

sed the prisoners. Thus the mafter stood at our last advices. The | Shra citizens have sent over an express to the Acting Governor, calling for a redress of grievances, and the affair, it is supposed, will be terminated by a judicial investigation .- Nat. Journal.

> BALTIMORE, March 15. PROPERTY RISING.

It is with real pleasure we announce this pleasing truth. There have been several sales of property lately at very fair prices, and in one instance st as high a price as in the best of times. Fifteen hundred dollars have been offered for a lot, which a few months since was offered for seven hundred and fifty, and would not bring it. In addition to which a gentleman well acquainted with the city, and who has taken pains to inform himself, tells us there are nearly one hundred houses now began, or for which the materials are collecting, a much greater number than there has been before, at any one time, for five years past, and this number will be greatly increased as the season advances. In fact, labor, and every article used in building are advan-cing in price.—Patriot.

LAW NOTICE.

JOHN W. TIBBATTS & J. O. HARRISON. AVE united in the Practice of the LAW in the Fayette Circuit Courts. Their Office is kept e room immediately above the Office of the Clerk of the County court. April 7, 1825-14-tf.

Botanic Garden.

THE Shareholders in the Transylvania Botanic Garden Company are notified that the third Instalment of \$5 is due this month of April 1825; and that an election of a President six Directors and a Treasurer is to take place on the first monday of May next (2d May), at which none can vote or be elected, unless they have paid all their instalments.

C. S. RAFINESQUE. Secretary and Super'dt

Lancasterian Seminary. TERMS of tuition in this seminary are for the Alpha-

bet, Orthography, Reading, and Slate Writing, Eight Dollars in the Currency of this State per Session of For the above including paper writing, Arithmetic, and Geography ten Dollars.—One half to be paid in

advance and the other half at the close of the session The above prices include all expenses for Slates, Pencils, Pens, Ink, Paper, and Fuel, usually furnished in schools conducted on the plan of Mr. Lancaster.
Those who may have passed beyond the Arithmetic cards in this institution and those who may be in the study of Geography will furnish their own books stationary &c.

WILLIAM DICKINSON. Lexington April 7 1825 14-11.

Latayette Coats

of garment. They are cut without either BACK or SIDE SEAMS in the body. By this improvement, the effects of the dust which setles in the seams, are completely avoided; by which means, they will last longer, and keep a better appearance than coats cut in the ordinary way. He has made several coats of the above kind, which have given general satisfaction to those who have examined and tried them. They set remarkably neat, and the finer the cloth, the more elegantly they can be made to fit. Frock coats, as well as close body coats, can be cut to this pattern with success. For Military Uniforms, it will be particularly suitable; and Ladies riding dresses will appear equally well, when cut by this mode. This I believe is the first time that this made of cutting coats has been used in the Western Country

Apply to the Subscriber, next door to the Lexington Library, Main Street.

L. M'CULLOUGH. Lexington, March 31, 1825.-13-tf.

RENTUCKY BIBLE SOCIETY THE annual meeting of the Kentucky Fibri Society, Auxiliary to the American Bible Socie'y, will be held on Thursday the 14th day of April at M'Chords Church in Lexington at ten o'clock, A M. Addresses will be delivered on the occasion by several gentlemen.

All friends to the cause of the dissemination to the Bible, are respectfully invited to attend. Lexington, March 31, 1825-13-3t.



ash for Whiskey ANTED, a quantity of good MERCHANTA-BLE WHISKEY, put up in good sound barrelis, for which

paid on delivery. As a speedy purchase is wished, those who apply first, will of course have the preference. Apply to

Feb. 17,-7 tf

T. KANE. Main-street Lexington

For Sale or Rent.

THOSE large and commodions Brick Buildings in the town of Winchester Ky. owned and ocupied by the subscriber as a public House for sever years past; attached thereto is a large Brick

Stable, also an out lot containing about twenty-six acres. To a purchaser a great bargain would be

JOHN DUDLEY. Winchester Ky March 23 1825-18-11.

JOB PRINTING

Of every description neatly executed at this OFFICE

LAW NOTICE.

JAMES SHANNON, Late of Wheeling, Va. 11 11 practice Law in the Circuit and County Court of Favette, and the Circuit and County Court of Fayette, and the Circuit Courts of Bourbon and Jessamine. All business entrusted to him will receive prompt attention. His office is on Short Street.

1.ex Dec. 20, 1824.—25-tf.

CAUTION.

THE public are bereby notified that any person or persons found taking or laying down any tence or fences or cutting down any timber on any of our plantations or woodpastures, shall be dealt with according to Law; or any stock found trespassing on said premises (our tenants excepted) shall be taken up as estrays and dealt with as the Law directs.

JOSEPH BEARD, Sen. H. BEARD, JOS M. BEARD, LAWRENCE DALY, FRANCIS M'LEAR. CHARLES M'LEAR WILLIAM ROMAN.

January 27 1825-4-3t

Botanic Garden.

ROPOSALS will be received for the following Work To Grub and plough about 7 acres of ground.

To pave about 60 square yards with flat stones. To lay shout 100 Cubic yards of a stone fence. To put up a Board sence 7 feet high, an und part To Cart Tan bark and other objects by the day or

are and plant One Thousand young trees, Vines from the woods.
the Superintendant C S. Rafinesque by let

ers left at Capt. Pike's or Thomas Smith's N. B. The shareholders are notified to pay the instalments due on their shares to the Preasurer of the com-Feb. 3 1825-5-tf

REMOVAL.

THE Subscriber has removed his SMITH SHOP to the Corner of Upper Street, between the Episcopal and Methodist Churches, where he carries on the

WHITE SMITH BUSINESS in its various branches, viz. Scale Beams and Steelyards made and repaird. The Iron work for all sorts of Machinery, Hearth Irons almost always on and for sale, Locks repaired &c. &c.

He tenders his thanks to his former friends, and assures them and the public that no pains shall be spared to make them well satisfied both in quality & price of the work done at his shop. Horse Shoeing and other kinds of Blacksmith

Work is done at his Shop at the customary prices.
THOMAS STUDMAN. N. B. Two or three hands will be taken to learn



Book BINDING.

ALEX'R. DRENNAN & SONS. RESPECTFULLY inform the public that they carry on the above business opposite the lower market house, Lexington. Any commands they may be favoured with, shall be punctually attended to.

N. B. At the same place

Silks & Cloths Dyed black, blue, and Mens' Clothes Scoured, and the

Colour renewed.

Lexington. Feb 10, 1825.—6—4f

STATE OF KENTUCKY, | FEBRUARY FAYETTE CIRCUIT SCT, TERM 1825. JOHN GORHAM, COMPLAINANT,

ABSALOM CAVINS's heirs & others CHANCERY

THIS day came the Complainant by his counsel and it appearing to the satisfaction of the court that the defendant William Armstrong and Polly his wife and Sally Selfare no inhabitants of this commonwealth and greeably to law and the rules of this court, on the mo-tion of the complainant it is ordered that unless the said defendants do appear here on or before the first day of our next June term and answer the complainants bill the same shall be taken for confessed against them THE subscriber offers the above Coats to the public as a valuable improvement in that kind this Commonwealth for two months successively agree-

A copy test

THOMAS BODLEY, c. f. c. c. (HICKEY, P. Q.)

Land and Negroes For Sale.

IN pursuance to a decree of the circuit court of Payette county Ky at their February Term 1825, obtained by petition of Peter Moore's heirs: The subscriber nted by the said court commissioner, to carry into effect the said decree will proceed to sell, on Friday he 20th day of May 1825, two lots of Land, one containing 47 acres and 32 poles the other 42 acres which land is situated in the county of Fayette on the waters of the North fork of Elkhorn, about ten miles North East of Lexington

-ALSO-NEGROES. Betty and two children Millissy and William; which properly decended from Peter Moore dec'd to Nancy and Blackwell Moore dec'd. The Land is well wate -ed and title good, the Negroes young and valuable. A credit of 12 months will be given by the purchaser or purchasers giving bond with approved security payable in gold or silver.

THOMAS A RUSSELL, Com'er. March 17 1825-11-2m.

The Bell Tavern. On Jefferson street near the Court House.

LOUISVILLE Ky.

S Now occupied by the undersigned, where genteel boarders and travellers can have as good accommodations as any in Louisville at the Lexington prices AMOS EDWARDS. Louisville Ky Feb 10th 1825-10-Sm.

REMOVAL.

THOMAS Q. ROBERTS,

Having procured additional Rooms to those be onging to the said stand, she will be enabled to acommodate more extensively.

The house &c. shall be well furnished and my est exertions used to give general satisfaction. Harrodsburgh March 3, 1825-9-tf.

TO BE RENTED.

A Store and Dwelling House. N the centre of business, in Main-street, oppo-site the Court-house. Possession can be had in

a few days. Apply to C. M. MARTIN & Co. Lexington, March 28th, 1825 .- 13-3t.

HEMP WANTED

HE highest price will be given for merchantable Hemp by J. M. Pike, or Lockerby and McOuatt. Lex. Sep. 23, 1824-39-tf

FOR SALE. A Valuable ESTATE In Land and Negroes.

HE tract of land on which I reside in the county of Jessamine, containing eight hundred and admits of a handsome division either into two or three tenements and would be sold in divisions to accommodate purchasers. It is admirably calculated for a stock farm, or any other agricultural pursuit. from gentlemen who have erected the stills and tri-AN excellent site for a DISTILERY, supplied by a never failing stream upon which

one has been conducted for many years. I would also sell 25 likely young negroes, ten of whom are men and boys accustomed to, and capable of performing farming business. Four of the boys factory. The residue of the negroes are likely wo-

obtain with the premises a valuable stock of Brood Mares & Colts
Cattle, sheep & hogs, a distillery with its apparatus capable of appar apparatus capable of making a barrel of Whiskey per. day to-

together with the present crop of about 150 acres of corn, with rye, oats, and hay, also the farming utensils. But little is bazarded in the assertion that a more valuable real estate, slaves, and personal property has but seldom been offered for sale in this country. The whole would be exchanged for United States stock or sold at its reasonable value upon terms of mutual advantage.

S. H. WOODSON. Jessamine county, Sept 9, 1824 37-tf.

> LEXINGTON BRASS IRON AND BELL



NONTINUES to carry on the FOUNDRING BUSI-ONTINUES to carry on the Pool of the NESS, in the town of Lexington, second door below the Theatre, Water-street, where all kinds of

Bruss and Iron Work for Machinery, &c. may be had on the shortest notice. Also, will be kept on hand BELLS for Taverns, Horses, Cows; refined Wagon, Carriage and Gig BOXES; Hatter's, Tailor's and FLAT IRONS; Scale Weights and Wafil Irons; Gun of the United States, do hereby declare and make Mountings and Clock Castings; Rivets and Still Cocks, with many other articles too tedious to mention May 16, 1822-5-tf

LAW NOTICE.

ROBERT J. BRECKINRIDGE Attorney and Counsellor at Law. WILL ATTEND THE FAYETTE CIRCUIT COURTS Lexington, April 6.1284--15.-tf.

FOR SALE

ACRES OF FIRST RATE LANDS

One mile and a halffrom Lexington on the Francisco fort road, nearly one half is timbered land, the bal lance is in a good state of cultivation: a frame house and Orchard, and one of the best springs in Fayette county, and an indisputable title. The above land being the property of William L. McConnell dec'd, and is now offered for sale low for CASH by the heirs of said dec'd. For further particulars enquire of the subscriber in Lexington, and the terms will be made known by him and the land shown, &c.

GEORGE ROBINSON. Lex. April 1, 1824---14--tf.



WHISKEY WHISKEY of a SUPERIOR UALITY for sale by the BARKEL

DAVID MEGOWAN. upper end of the market house. LEXINGTON MAY 10th 1824-20-t.f.

FOR SALE



A SMALL FARM OF SO A ONTS In the unmediate neighbourhood LEXINGTON.

HERE are on it, comfortable buildings for two families if necessary—good water—meadows & orchards,-under good fence-and sufficiency of wood land. Terms can be made very favourable.
Apply to CHARLES WILKINS,

or Col. JAMES TROTTER Lex. Aug 1824-37-15

MURUCCU

MANUFACTORY.

HE Subscriber respectfully informs the public that he has commenced the above busines in CENTERTAINMET for Mary May, in the town Lexington on Main Street; and from a long experiof Harrodsburg Kentucky. She having removed ence in one of the principal cities in Europe, and from her former stand to the House lately occupied the United States also; he flatters bimself he will by Capt George W Thompson, which is more in the produce articles in his line equal to any in the Union centre of the town, and adjoining the Post Office. suitable for Shoe Makers, Hatters, Coach Makers Sadlers and Book Binders which he will sell twenty per cent less than imported skins.

This he hopes will induce the consumers in the Western Country to give a preference to their own manufacture N. B. A constant supply of hatters WOOL or

PATRICK GEOHEGAN. January 13th, 1825-2-16 Journeymen Blacksmith.

I will give liberal wages to a few journeymen,

well acquainted with the Blacksmith's business, and

who can come well recommended. JOHN EADS. Lexington March 24, 1825-12-16.

New Invention.

MONG the numerous kinds of useful invertions MONG the numerous kines the public, that have recently appeared before the public, SPIRITUOUS LIQUORS, on an improved planboth as it regards fuel and labour. So much so, that I will warrant a saving of one half of the fuel, and one third of the labour which is consumed in the old ways of distilling. Stills made in this way do not burn the spirits, and can be made to any size, to make from one to six barrels of whiskey in a day. Persons feeling disposed to purchase rights for insixty-three acres principally inclosed and not sur- dividuals, or for a county, of the above invention, passed by any in Kentucky, in soil. There are about three hundred and fifty acres of the tract in cultivation, the ballance finely timbered. Its situation operation, making apwards of CNE HUNDRED GALLONS a day. Should they wish to purchase rights, Mr. David Crozierat the Union Mills is authorized to sell them. The following certificates

ed the plan, are offered to the public,
DAVID CUTLER, Inventor and patentec.

January 20, 1825 -3-tf.

Having purchased the patent right of Mr David of performing farming business. Four of the boys a fair trial on the subject, I have no hesitation in stating it has far exceeded my expectation both in men, girls, and children. The purchaser may also saving fuel and labor: I state farther it exceeds a

After having a fair trial of your improved plan of distilling, I feel it my duty to state to the public that it far exceeds any thing of the kind I know of as it respects fuel, labour, and convenience. The product of the grain appears to be better, and the spirit purer, than that made in the ordinary mode: Given under my hand this 17th day of January

1825: Nicholasville: JOSEPH H CHRISMAN.

MR DAVID CUTLER: Having fully tested by experiment an improved plan of Distillery by Steam Invented by Mr. D. Cutler, I besitate not to say, that it is far superior in point of economy both of Labour and Fuel to any plan I have ever seen, and believe the Spirit made in this way is equal to any now made in this state.

D. CROZER: UNION MILLS Jessamine County K. Jan 10th 1825.

\$50 REWARD.

Will give the above reward in notes of the Commonwealth's Bank, for the apprehension and conviction of the person, who broke into my store-room in the town of Versailles, on the night of the thirteenth inst and took out of my money drawer about two hundred dollars, principally in tickets issued by the suboriber, the greater portion of which were seventy-five and sixty-two-and-a-half cents notes. Persons holding tickets for the above sums are requested to bring them in and exchange them for other tickets, or to receive the commonwealth's notes for them The public are desired to observe particularly of whom they receive tickets of the above denomination issued by Versailles Ky Jan 20 1825—3-tf

By the President of the United States. In pursuance of law, I, JAMES MONROE, President known, that a public sale will be held at the Land Of-fice at Tallahassee, in Florida, on the third Manday of May next, for the disposal of the following lands, viz.

Township I south of Range I west of the Meridianline 2 and 2 north of Range I
line 2 and 2 north line I
line 2 and 2 north line I
line 3 4 and 5 line I
line 3 4 and 5
line 3 4 and 5 The sale will commence with the lowest number of

section, township, and rango, and proceed in regular numerical order. The lands reserved by the law for use of schools, or other purposes, will be excluded from Given under my hand, at the City of Washington, this twenty sixth day of January 1825.

JAMES MONROE. By the President. GEO GRAHAM, Commissioner of the General Land Office

-10---By the President of the United States v pursuance of law, I, JAMES MONROE, President of the United States, do hereby publish and make known that a public sale will be held at Land Of-

fice for the District of Salt River, in the state of Missouri, on the third Monday in May next, for the dispo-sal of such lands, now situate within the limits of said district, sold at the Land Office at St. Louis. Mo, which were relinquished to the United states prior to the 1st. day of October, 1821, under the provisions of the act of Congress, approved on the 2d day of March 1821 entitled "An act for the relief of the purchasers of public lands prior to the 1st day of July, 1826," which said ands are situate within the following described townships, viz

West of the 5th principal meridian. Townships 49, 50, 51, 53, & 54 of range 1 49, 50, 51, 5, 5; 54, & 55 of 2 49, 50, 51, 52, 53, 54, 55& 56, of 3 49, 53, 54, 55, 56, & 57 of 4 49, 54, 55, 56, 57 58, & 59 of 5 49, 55, 56, 57, 58, 59, 60 & 61, of 6 49, 53, 54, 55, 56, 57, 58, 59, & 60 4 7 49, 54, 55, 56, 49, 54, 55, 56, of "9

The sale to commence with the lowest number of section, township, and range, and to be continued in regular numerical order. Given under my hand, at the City of Washington,

day of January, A. D. 1825. JAMES MONROE. By the President. GEORGE GRAHAM. Commissioner of the General Land Office.

Printers of the laws of the United States in Missouri

and Kentucky are authorized to publish the foregoing proclamation once a week until the day of sale

W. T. BARRY. NFORMS his clients that THOMAS M. HICKEY. JAMES E. DAVIS, & JAMES SHANNON Esqrs. will attend to hisbusines in the Fayene Circuit Court; And JAMES SHANNON Esq. and COL. J. MES CLARK in the Jessamine Circuit Court; in aid of his late partner, CAPTAIN TIBBATTS Lexington Feb 24 1825-8-tf.

Garden Seeds.

The last year's growth, For Sale by the Subscri-

Patent Polish Shoe Blacking, Suitable for ladies' as well as gentlemen's shoes: is a preservative to the leather, and gives a beautiful polish, at 25 cents currency a single box, and 25 per cent deduction, wholesale. For the convenience of families, it will be sold at 50 cents per pound, without tin boxes. He has likewise for sale,

Castor Oil, Paints, Oil, Putty, Varnish, &c. JOHN STICKNEY, Lexington, Feb. 8.-6-tf